AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.; the "CWA"), and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§26-53),

City of Fall River Sewer Commission
One Government Center
Fall River, MA 02722

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

Fall River Wastewater Treatment Plant
1979 Bay Street
Fall River, MA 02724
Discharge serial number 001 (See Attachment A); and,
19 combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharge locations (See Attachment B)

to the receiving waters named Mount Hope Bay (outfall 001 and 7 CSOs), Taunton River (4 CSOs), and Quequechan River (8 CSOs) in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective 60 days after the date of signature.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five years from the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on February 8, 1995.

This permit consists of 17 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc., and 35 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions, and Attachment A, Discharge 001; Attachment B, CSO discharge listing; Attachment C, Industrial Pre-Treatment Annual Report Guidance; Attachment D, Marince Chronic Toxicity Test Procedures and Protocl; and Attachment E, CTDEP Nitrogen Removal Program for Long Island Sound.

Signed this 7th day of December, 2000
/SIGNATURE ON FILE/

Linda M. Murphy, Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

Glenn Hass, Acting Assistant Commissioner
Bureau of Resource Protection
MA Department of Environmental Protection
Boston, MA

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.a. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated effluent from outfall serial number 001. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitation			Monitoring Requirement	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	30.9[*1]	----	Report	Continuous*[1]	See Footnote *1
BOD_5, mg/l	30	45	Report	5/Week [*2]	24-Hour Composite[*3]
lbs/day	7730	11600	Report	5/Week [*2]	24-Hour Composite[*3]
TSS, mg/l	30	45	Report	5/Week [*2]	24-Hour Composite[*3]
lbs/day	7730	11600	Report	5/Week [*2]	24-Hour Composite[*3]
pH	(See Condition I.A.1.d. on Page 5)			1/Day	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria,[*4] organisms/100 ml	200	----	400	3/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine, [*5] ug/l	42.5	----	73.7	3/Day	Grab
Ammonia-Nitrogen, mg/l	Report	----	----	See footnote *6	24-Hour Composite[*3]
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/l	Report	----	----	See footnote *6	24-Hour Composite[*3]
Total Nitrate, mg/l	Report	----	----	See footnote *6	24-Hour Composite[*3]
Total Nitrite, mg/l	Report	----	----	See footnote *6	24-Hour Composite [*3]
Copper, Total Recoverable, [*7] ug/l	22	—	33	2/Month	24-Hour

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitation			Monitoring Requirement	
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Lead, Total Recoverable,[*8] ug/l	48.3	----	Report	1/Month	24-Hour Composite[*3]
LC_{50} [*9,*12,*13]	----	----	100%	4/Year[*11]	24-Hour Composite[*3]
Chronic NOEC [*12,*13]	----	----	$\geq$ 18%[*10]	4/Year[*11]	24-Hour Composite[*3]

Footnotes:

*1. For flow, report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date. The flow limit is an annual average. The annual average flow shall be reported each month and shall be calculated using the monthly average flow from the reporting month and the monthly average flows from the preceding 11 months.

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*2. Sampling is required for influent and effluent.

*3. A 24-hour composite sample will consist of at least twenty four (24) grab samples taken during one working day.

*4. Fecal coliform monitoring will be conducted year round. This is a state certification requirement. The monthly average limit is expressed as a geometric mean.

*5. The minimum detection level (ML) for total residual chlorine (TRC) is defined as 50 ug/l. This value is the minimum detection level for chlorine using EPA approved methods found in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, 20th Edition, Method 4500 CL-E and G, or USEPA Manual of Methods of Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 330.5. One of these methods must be used to determine total residual chlorine. For effluent limitations less than 50 ug/l, compliance/non-compliance will be determined based on the ML. Sample results of 50 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the discharge monitoring report.

*6 The sampling frequency shall be 1/week during the period from April 1 through October 31, and 1/month from November 1 through March 31. Sampling is required for influent and effluent.

*7. The minimum detection level (ML) for copper is defined as 5.0 ug/l. This value is the minimum detection level for copper using the Furnace Atomic Absorption analytical method. Sample results of 5 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the discharge monitoring report.

*8. See Part I.B., Schedule of Compliance. Monitoring results for lead will be report-only for the first year of the permit; the limitations will be effective one year from the effective date of the permit. The minimum detection level (ML) for lead is defined as 1.0 ug/l. This value is the minimum detection level for lead using the Furnace Atomic Absorption analytical method. Sample results of 1 ug/l or less shall be reported as zero on the discharge monitoring report.

*9. The LC_{50} is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent (no dilution) shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.

*10. The "18% or greater" limit is defined as a sample which is composed of 18% (or greater) effluent, the remainder being dilution water. This is a maximum daily limit derived as a percentage of the inverse of the dilution factor of 5.67.

*11. The permittee shall conduct 7-day Chronic (and Modified Acute) toxicity tests using the Inland Silverside (Menidia beryllina)and the Sea Urchin (Arbacia punctulata) four times per year. Toxicity test samples shall be collected during the second week of March, June, September, and December. Results are to be submitted by the 30th day of the second month after the sample (i.e., May, August, November, and February). The tests must be performed in accordance with test procedures and protocols specified in **Attachment D** of this permit.

*12. These requirements may be modified at the written request of the permittee if there is sufficient data to indicate a minimal impact on the receiving water.

*13. Required by State Water Quality Certification.

Part I.A.1. (continued)

b. In addition to the effluent and monitoring requirements listed in Part I.A.1.a. of this permit, the discharge shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the current state water quality standards.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements stated above shall be taken at a point prior to mixing with other streams and shall be representative of the discharge.

d. The pH of the discharge shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5 at any time, unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or as a result of the approved treatment processes.

e. The effluent shall be free from floating, suspended and settleable solids in concentrations or combinations that would: (1) impair any use assigned to class SB waters, (2) cause aesthetically objectionable conditions, (3) impair the benthic biota, or (4) degrade the chemical composition of the bottom.

f. The effluent shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the water quality standard which requires that the receiving water shall be free from oil and grease and petrochemicals that produce a visible film on the surface of the water, impart an oily taste to the water or an oily or other undesirable taste to the edible portions of aquatic life, coat the banks or bottom of the water course, or are deleterious or become toxic to aquatic life.

g. When the effluent has discharged for a period of 90 consecutive days and exceeds 80 percent of the designed flow, the permittee shall submit to the permitting authorities a projection of loadings up to the time when the design capacity of the treatment facility will be reached, and a program for maintaining satisfactory treatment levels consistent with approved water quality management plans.

h. The permittee shall minimize the use of chlorine while maintaining adequate bacterial control.

i. Within 270 days of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a report to EPA and the MADEP that evaluates options for optimizing the removal of nitrogen from the wastewater treatment plant. The report shall include: (1) a summary of treatment plant upgrades and operational modifications, including costs, that could be implemented to enhance the removal of nitrogen. Particular emphasis shall be placed on the feasibility of biological nutrient removal retrofits, such as have been implemented successfully at many Connecticut wastewater treatment plants. (See **Attachment E**). Upgrades and operational modifications which are evaluated shall be based on conditions following the implementation of the City's CSO abatement plan; (2) schedules estimating the time which would be required to implement each of the upgrades and operational modifications; and (3) identify the sources of nitrogen discharged to its wastewater treatment facility, identify opportunities to reduce and/or equalize nitrogen discharges, and to submit a report of these activities.

The permittee shall implement the operational control recommendations made pursuant to (1) above and the recommendations made pursuant to item (3) above upon approval by EPA and MADEP. This permit does not require that treatment plant upgrades evaluated pursuant to item (1) be implemented. Requirements to complete treatment plant upgrades will be incorporated into the permit through permit modification procedures or permit reissuance.

2. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

   a. Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

   b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

   c. For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:

      (1) the quantity and quality of effluent introduced into the POTW; and

      (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

3. Prohibitions Concerning Interference and Pass-Through:

   a. Pollutants introduced into POTW's by a non-domestic source (user) shall not pass through the POTW or interfere with the operation or performance of the works.

   b. If, within 30 days after notice of an interference or pass through violation has been sent by EPA to the POTW, and to persons or groups who have requested such notice, the POTW fails to commence appropriate enforcement action to correct the violation, EPA may take appropriate enforcement action.

4. Toxics Control

   a. The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.

   b. Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.

5. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

   EPA or the MADEP may use the results of the toxicity tests and chemical analyses conducted pursuant to this permit, as well as national water quality criteria developed pursuant to Section 304(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), state water quality criteria, and any other appropriate information or data, to develop numerical effluent limitations for any pollutants, including but not limited to those pollutants listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122.

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

Since the average monthly lead limit is new for this permit, and since the previous lead effluent data demonstrates exceedances of this limit, this permit allows a compliance schedule of one year from the effective date of this permit. Specifically, the permittee shall report the lead concentrations during the first year of this permit, while working towards meeting the limitation.

C. SLUDGE CONDITIONS

1. Standard Conditions

   a. The permittee shall comply with all existing federal and state laws and regulations that apply to sewage sludge use and disposal practices and the Clean Water Act section 405(d) technical standards.

   b. The permittee shall comply with the more stringent of either the state or federal requirements.

   c. No person shall fire sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 503 Subpart E.

2. Pollutant Limitations

   a. Firing of sewage sludge shall not violate the requirements of the national Emission Standard for beryllium in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart C - 10 grams per 24 hour period.

   b. Firing of sewage sludge shall not violate the requirements in the National Emission Standard for mercury in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart E - 3200 grams per 24 hour period.

   c. The daily concentration of the metals in the sewage sludge fed to the incinerator shall not exceed the limits specified below (dry weight basis):

	Maximum Daily
Arsenic	2,804 mg/kg
Cadmium	884 mg/kg
Chromium	10,923 mg/kg
Lead	16,002 mg/kg
Nickel	2.4×10^5 mg/kg

3. Operational Standards

   a. The monthly average concentration for Total Hydrocarbons (THC), corrected to zero percent moisture and to seven percent oxygen, in the exit gas from the

sewage sludge incinerator shall not exceed 100 ppm on a volumetric basis.

b. The measured THC concentration shall be corrected to zero percent moisture using the correction factor below:

$$\text{Correction factor} = \frac{1}{(1-X)}$$

Where: X = decimal fraction of the percent moisture in the sewage sludge incinerator exit gas in hundredths.

c. The measured THC concentration shall be corrected to seven percent oxygen using the correction factor below:

$$\text{Correction factor} = \frac{14}{(21-Y)}$$

Where: Y = percent oxygen concentration in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas (dry volume/dry volume).

d. The measured THC value shall me multiplied by the correction factors in items 3b and 3c. The corrected THC value shall be used to determine compliance with paragraph 3a.

4. Carbon Monoxide Operation Standard

The management practices in Paragraphs 5a and 5b, and the frequency of monitoring requirements for total hydrocarbon concentration in paragraph 6f, do not apply if the following conditions are met:

a. The exit gas form the sewage sludge incinerator stack is monitored continuously for carbon monoxide.

b. The monthly average concentration of carbon monoxide in the exit gas form the sewage sludge incinerator stack, corrected for zero percent moisture and to seven percent oxygen, does not exceed 100 ppm on a volumetric basis.

5. Management Practices

a. An instrument that continuously measures and records the THC concentration in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained for the incinerator.

b. The total hydrocarbons instrument shall employ a flame ionization detector; shall have a heated sampling line maintained at a temperature of 150 degrees Celsius or higher at all times; and shall be calibrated at least once every 24-

hour operating period using propane.

c. An instrument that continuously measures and records the oxygen concentration in the sewage sludge incinerator stack exit gas shall be installed, calibrated, operated and maintained for the incinerator.

d. An instrument that continuously measures and records combustion temperatures shall be installed, calibrated operated and maintained for the incinerator.

e. Operation of the incinerator shall not cause the operating combustion temperature for the incinerator to exceed the performance test combustion temperature by more than 20 percent.

f. Any air pollution control devices used shall be appropriate for the type of incinerator, and the operating parameters for the air pollution control device shall be adequate to indicate proper performance of the air pollution control device. For incinerators subject to the requirements of 40 CFR subpart O, operation of the air pollution control device shall not violate the air pollution control device requirements of that part.

g. Sewage sludge shall not be fired in an incinerator if it is likely to adversely affect a threatened or endangered species listed under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act or its designated critical habitat.

h. The permittee shall notify the EPA and the MADEP if any continuous emission monitoring equipment is shut down or broken down for more that 72 hours while the incinerator continues to operate.

i. Notification shall include the following:

i. The reason for the shut down or break down;
ii. Steps taken to restore the system;
iii. Expected length of the down time; and
iv. The expected length of the incinerator operation during the down time of the monitoring system.

j. Break downs or shut downs of less than 72 hours shall be recorded in the operations log along with an explanation of the event.

k. Copies of all manufacturer’s instructions shall be kept on file and shall be available during inspections.

6. Monitoring Frequency

   a. The frequency of monitoring beryllium shall be as required in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart C.

   b. The frequency of monitoring for mercury shall be as required in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart E.

   c. The pollutants in paragraph 2c shall be monitored at the following frequency - 6/year.

   d. After the sewage sludge has been monitored for the pollutants in paragraph 5c for two years at the frequency specified above, the permittee may request a reduction in the monitoring frequency.

   e. The operating parameters for the air pollution control devices shall be monitored at the following frequency - 1/day.

   f. The THC concentration in the exit gas; the oxygen concentration in the exit gas; information from the instrument used to determine moisture content; and combustion temperatures shall be monitored at the following frequency - continuously.

7. Sampling and Analysis

   a. The sewage shall be sampled at a location which is prior to entering the incinerator and provides a representative sample of the sewage sludge being incinerated.

   b. The metals in the sewage sludge shall be analyzed using "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", EPA publication SW-846, Second Edition (1982) with Updates I (April 1984) and II (April 1985) and Third Edition (November 1986) with Revision I (December 1987).

   c. If emission testing is done for demonstration of NESHAPS, testing shall be in accordance with Method 101A in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix B, "Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions from Sewage Sludge Incinerators".

   d. Sewage sludge samples for mercury shall be sampled and analyzed using Method 105 in 40 CFR part 61, Appendix B, "Determination of Mercury in Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludge".

8. Record Keeping Requirements

a. The concentrations of the pollutants in paragraph 2c. Report the maximum value of each pollutant.

b. The THC/CO concentration in the exit gas from the incinerator stack. Report the average monthly concentration.

c. Information that demonstrates compliance with the national Emission standard for beryllium.

d. Information that demonstrates compliance with the National Emission standard for mercury. If sludge sampling is used, include calculations for a compliance demonstration.

e. The operating combustion temperature for the sewage sludge incinerator.

f. Values for the air pollution control devices operating parameters. Report average monthly values.

g. The oxygen concentration and the information used to measure moisture content in the exit gas from the sewage sludge incinerator. Report the oxygen concentration and percent moisture results which were used to determine the THC/CO values reported in paragraph 8b.

h. The sewage sludge feed rate to the incinerator. Record the average daily and average monthly feed rate.

i. The stack height of the incinerator.

j. The dispersion factor for the site where the incinerator is located.

k. The control efficiency for arsenic, lead, chromium, cadmium and nickel.

l. A calibration and maintenance log for the instruments used to measure the THC/CO concentration and the oxygen concentration in the exit gas; the information need to determine moisture content in the exit gas; and the combustion temperatures.

9. Reporting

The permittee shall report the information in paragraphs 8 a.- h. annually by February 19.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF LIMITATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS:

1. Pollutants introduced into POTW's by a non-domestic source (user) shall not pass through the POTW or interfere with the operation or performance of the works.

2. The permittee shall develop and enforce specific effluent limits (local limits) for Industrial User(s), and all other users, as appropriate, which together with appropriate changes in the POTW Treatment Plant's Facilities or operation, are necessary to ensure continued compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit or sludge use or disposal practices. Specific local limits shall not be developed and enforced without individual notice to persons or groups who have requested such notice and have had an opportunity to respond.

E. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

1. The permittee shall implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the permittee's approved Pretreatment Program, and the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR 403. At a minimum, the permittee must perform the following duties to properly implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP):

   a. Carry out inspection, surveillance, and monitoring procedures which will determine, independent of information supplied by the industrial user, whether the industrial user is in compliance with the Pretreatment Standards. At a minimum, all significant industrial users shall be sampled and inspected at the frequency established in the approved IPP but in no case less than once per year and maintain adequate records.

   b. Issue or renew all necessary industrial user control mechanisms within 90 days of their expiration date or within 180 days after the industry has been determined to be a significant industrial user.

   c. Obtain appropriate remedies for noncompliance by any industrial user with any pretreatment standard and/or requirement.

   d. Maintain an adequate revenue structure for continued implementation of the Pretreatment Program.

2. The permittee shall provide the EPA (and the MADEP) with an annual report describing the permittee's pretreatment program activities for the twelve month period ending 60 days prior to the due date in accordance with 403.12(i). The annual report shall be consistent with the format described in **Attachment C** of this permit and shall be submitted no later than October 31 of each year.

3. The permittee must obtain approval from EPA prior to making any significant changes to the industrial pretreatment program in accordance with 40 CFR § 403.18(c).

4. The permittee must assure that applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are met by all categorical industrial users of the POTW. These standards are published in the Federal Regulations at 40 CFR § 405 et. seq.

5. The permittee must modify its pretreatment program to conform to all changes in the Federal Regulations that pertain to the implementation and enforcement of the industrial pretreatment program. The permittee must provide EPA, in writing, within 180 days of this permit's effective date proposed changes to the permittee's pretreatment program deemed necessary to assure conformity with current Federal Regulations. At a minimum, the permittee must address in its written submission the following areas: (1) Enforcement response plan, (2) revised sewer use ordinances, and (3) slug control evaluations. The permittee will implement these proposed changes pending EPA New England's approval under 40 CFR § 403.18. This submission is separate and distinct from any local limits analysis submission described in Part I.A.3.b.

F. COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSO)

1. During wet weather, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water/wastewater from combined sewer outfalls listed in **Attachment B** of this permit, subject to the following effluent limitations:

   a. The discharges shall receive treatment at a level providing Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to control and abate conventional pollutants and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) to control and abate non-conventional and toxic pollutants. The EPA has made a Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) determination that BPT, BCT, and BAT for combined sewer overflows (CSOs) include the implementation of Nine Minimum Controls (NMC) specified below.

      (1) Proper operation and regular maintenance programs for the sewer system and the combined sewer overflows.

      (2) Maximum use of the collection system for storage.

      (3) Review and modification of the pretreatment program to assure CSO impacts are minimized.

      (4) Maximization of flow to the POTW for treatment.

      (5) Prohibition of dry weather overflows from CSOs.

      (6) Control of solid and floatable materials in CSOs.

      (7) Pollution prevention programs that focus on contaminant reduction activities.

      (8) Public notification to ensure that the public receives adequate

notification of CSO occurrences and CSO impacts.

(9) Monitoring to effectively characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls.

b. This permit may be reopened to add additional technology-based requirements based on information assembled during Fall River's development of a long-term CSO control plan.

2. The permittee may consolidate CSO reports which are on similar reporting schedules.

3. The Permittee shall implement paragraphs a. through j. listed below, by the effective date of this permit:

a. Each CSO structure/regulator, pumping station and/or tidegate shall be routinely inspected to insure that they are in good working condition and adjusted to minimize combined sewer discharges and tidal surcharging. Such inspections shall occur monthly unless EPA approves a site specific inspection program which has been determined by EPA to provide an equal level of effectiveness.(NMC #1, 2, and 4).

b. The following inspection results shall be recorded: the date and time of the inspection, the general condition of the facility, and whether the facility is operating satisfactorily. If maintenance is necessary, the permittee shall record: the description of the necessary maintenance, the date the necessary maintenance was performed, and whether the observed problem was corrected. The permittee shall maintain all records of inspections for at least three (3) years.

c. Annually, no later than January 15th, the permittee shall submit a certification to the State and EPA which states that the previous calendar year's monthly inspections were conducted, results recorded, and records maintained.

d. The State and EPA have the right to inspect any CSO related structure or outfall, without prior notification to the permittee.

e. Discharges to the combined system of septage, holding tank wastes or other material which may cause a visible oil sheen or containing floatable material are prohibited during wet weather when CSO discharges may be active. (NMC# 3, 6, and 7).

f. Dry weather overflows (DWOs) are prohibited (NMC# 5). All dry weather sanitary and/or industrial discharges from CSOs must be reported to EPA and the State within twenty four (24) hours in accordance with the reporting requirements for plant bypass (Paragraph D.1.e. of Part II of this permit).

g. The permittee shall quantify and record all Fall River discharges from combined sewer outfalls (NMC# 9). Quantification may be through direct measurement or estimation. When estimating, the permittee shall make reasonable efforts (i.e., gaging, measurements) to verify the validity of the estimation technique. The following information must be recorded for each combined sewer outfall for each discharge event:

(1) Estimated duration (hours) of discharge;
(2) Estimated volume (gallons) of discharge; and
(3) National Weather Service precipitation data from the nearest gage where precipitation is available at daily (twenty four (24) hour) intervals and the nearest gage where precipitation is available at one-hour intervals.

h. Cumulative precipitation per discharge event shall be calculated.

i. The permittee shall maintain all records of discharges for at least six (6) years after the effective date of this permit, as it is collected, on an ongoing basis.

j. Within 12 months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall install and maintain identification signs for all combined sewer outfall structures. The signs must be located at or near the combined sewer outfall structures and easily readable by the public. These signs shall be a minimum of twelve by eighteen (12 x 18) inches in size, with white lettering against a green background, and shall contain the following information:

WARNING:
WET WEATHER
SEWAGE DISCHARGE
FALL RIVER OUTFALL (discharge serial number)

G. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from outfalls authorized by this permit. (See **Attachments A and B** of this permit). Discharges of wastewater from any other point sources, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) are not authorized by this permit and shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e. (1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting).

H. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SEWER SYSTEM

Operation and maintenance of the sewer system shall be in compliance with the General Requirements of Part II and the following terms and conditions:

1. Maintenance Staff

The permittee shall provide an adequate staff to carry out the operation, maintenance, repair, and testing functions required to ensure compliance with the terms and

conditions of this permit.

2. Infiltration/Inflow

The permittee shall eliminate excessive infiltration/inflow to the sewer system. A summary report of all actions taken to minimize infiltration/inflow during the previous calendar year shall be submitted to EPA and the MA DEP by February 28th of each year. This report shall also include a graph of flows to the treatment plant during the year and an analysis of I/I trends (i.e., is I/I being reduced). If there have been any unauthorized discharges from the collection system during the previous calendar year which were caused by inadequate sewer system capacity, the permittee shall also include in this report an evaluation of actions necessary to restore adequate capacity.

3. Alternate Power Source

In order to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall continue to provide an alternative power source with which to sufficiently operate its treatment works (as defined at 40 CFR §122.2).

4. Chlorination System Report

Within 3 months of the effective date of the permit, the permittee will submit a report documenting the effectiveness of the chlorination and dechlorination systems. The report will specifically address how flow variability and chlorine demand variability affect compliance with the TRC and fecal coliform limits at all times. Sampling data shall be provided to support conclusions on how hourly and daily flow and chlorine demand variability affects permit compliance. The report will include a description of the chlorination and dechlorination systems and the methods for dosage control. The report will identify all changes necessary to ensure compliance with the TRC and fecal coliform limits at all times, including equipment modifications and upgrades, operational procedures (including calibration procedures and alarm/response procedures), and sampling protocols. The report will include a schedule for implementing all of the necessary changes. An annual report shall be submitted on November 30 of each year summarizing all exceedances of the TRC and fecal coliform effluent limits during the previous year, the estimated or measured fecal coliform and chlorine discharge levels during the exceedance, and measures taken to fix the problem and to prevent future occurrences.

I. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Reporting

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the effective date of the permit. Signed and dated originals of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Director and the State at the following addresses:

Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

The State Agency is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast Regional Office - Bureau of Resource Protection
20 Riverside Drive
Lakeville, MA 02347

Signed and dated Discharge Monitoring Report Forms and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall also be submitted to the State at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Watershed Management
Surface Water Discharge Permit Program
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

J. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) under federal and state law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MADEP pursuant to MGL Chap.21,§43. Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of state law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under federal law as an NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of federal law, this permit shall remain in full force and effect under state law as a permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.